

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

Local Defence.

Since Pope came from the far off forests of Minnesota, where he had been engaged in the general occupation of civilizing to death and extermination the remnant of the aborigines who hunt buffalo on the frontier, to make a raid on Staunton and the Military School at Lexington; and Crook, through some devices and crooked by-paths out of the Rocky, or Stony, or some other Mountain, the Alleghenies, or at least the Blue Ridge, has pushed to join Pope; who knows whether these very two may not come farther, in order to cut the locks and dams of the slack water navigation of the Roanoke—the Canal between Weldon and Halifax—and what is of more importance, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and eventually reach this place.—Or, whether some other raider from out of the bowels of the hills in North Georgia may not strike a bee-line by way of Fayetteville, cut the communication between that place and the Coalfields, and subsisting in that fruitful country on what they find, shall not make their way hither. The danger of a raid here, is not so imminent as it was; but is much more likely than many suppose. Not so imminent, for Major Gen. R. P. Hoke, the "military despot," with Ransom the brilliant leader of the most gallant charge of the war, in the regular style of the Georgia mob, have "knocked into pi" all the preconceived arrangements for a raid on this place, and left what was then a certainty now a matter of agreeable doubt. Nevertheless, it is wise to be cautious in time; and the prudent resolve of this community to prepare for defence, is worthy of the projectors and participants, and should secure the joint action of all. There will be points of difference in the details of organizing for this defence; but in the general object, no one refuses to concur.

As we understand, there are several classes of citizens who wish to take a part, but would like to choose the place of service. Those not liable to Home Guard service, have volunteered an enrolment under officers to be appointed by Gen. Gatlin; and in point of age and merit, this will be probably the veteran corps. Then follow the Home Guard proper, of which we have nothing to say. There is a third class—exempts from military service by act of Congress, but probably liable to the State law, in the event of actual invasion. This last class contains many persons, and we are one of them, who do not wish to die in the ranks of the Home Guard. And if we could have obtained a hearing the other night, it was our purpose to state to those persons, how we and they could gratify our inclinations, and help the common object. But when we would ask a question of one man, another would answer; and then some would applaud. Those who applauded, are they who are fond of our society; who find it pleasant to be in respectable company like ours, and wanted us, like themselves, to be a Home Guard. Then there were others, who would protest with profound sorrow, and would manifest energy against the whole proceeding. And the chairman, who is Colonel of the Home Guard, seemed to consider our aversion to that organization, a personal offense to him; as though a man must go in and fight, and not be permitted to select his comrades or his commanders—all this, by the "people's friends."

Now, we have one word to say to the Mayor of Raleigh. In his official intercourse with us, he will be struck with the fact that we have clear rules of independent action: We are not neither by man nor officer; and we exercise our personal rights with the spirit of a freeman. Whenever he can adapt himself to this our habit, our intercourse may become more agreeable. It is a very great error in this community, which supposes a man to be disorderly who ventures an opposition to a prescribed action. They constitute the disorderly, who by useless exhibitions of anger, or more silly deprecations of excitement, stir a commotion. In this matter we feel conscious of having exercised an undoubted right of action, and of having done so in such manner as to have injured no one. For, suppose we had stated rightly, as to Col. Harrison's having proposed to surrender the town? it did not necessarily impugn his courage or his patriotism, but only his judgment. And will it be said that this officer of the home guard, is out of reach of such suggestion, when Gen. Braxton Bragg, Johnston, Beauregard and Lee are criticised on these streets from day to day, and their battles fought for them from hour to hour? If any one has cause of complaint, we have: not of the rude and boisterous demonstrations made by a few; for that with us was held in proper contempt. It made no more impression than the hissing of a flock of geese. But we had cause of complaint that we could not, without the production of a ludicrous excitement, start a plan for the satisfaction of those who, like ourselves, were indisposed to a particular location, and wished to be placed elsewhere; and that too at a public meeting, where free and fair discussion was implied by the terms of the call.

As the Confederate newspaper is less touchy and less excitable, we will proceed to do now, what we intended, if we had been treated with ordinary courtesy, to have done then; and that was to propose an amendment to Gov. Bragg's proposition, to this effect: That all exempts by the law of Congress who feel so disposed, may waive their exemption temporarily, for the occasion of "local defence," and enrol under Col. Mallett, the commandant

of the post; who will assign officers to our command. We will guarantee that such service volunteered to the War Department, will be accepted; and that experienced military officers will be furnished us. Let us, then, details, exempts, clerks, printers, preachers and others, not of the first class, (General Gatlin's boys) enrol ourselves, and as Major General D. H. Hill says, "do it quick." The enemy may be at Fayetteville even now; and it is only a thousand miles from here; by the stage road. Come, there is no profession so pleasant as the military. *Pulchrum que mori succurrit in armis.* "How beautiful it is to die in arms."

By the by, after all, it was refreshing to see in that meeting so large a number of citizens, and of all branches of business—old men, the fathers of the city who hardly ever go out of nights, and the youths in their bloom and freshness, whose mothers scarcely know when they are not out. It was a goodly sight, that; that there is yet enough of the milk of human kindness not yet run dry, to nourish harmony and accord for the defense of the city. Raleigh must be defended; and since we have neither Gen. Hoke, nor Ransom, nor any other despot left, why we must do it ourselves.

In the mean time, we will say one word to all raiders, and all disposed to raid: If they will be what you want, Raleigh is no place to come to. The Quartermaster has distributed his stores, and the other stores haven't clothes enough to supply the summer wants of one family. And subsistence, let any one look at the rats about town, lean to behold. There is nothing here rotting, but the Frogs; and they are *snelled not fat*; they feed on air, and are puffed. One disaster to Gen. Lee, and they shrink to dry skin. There is nothing upon the face of this earth in Raleigh for a raider to come after; not even the blockade brandy to revive depression; for Gov. Vance never sets any more out, since they told on him.

If no one joins us, we shall volunteer alone to Gen. Holmes and Col. Mallett, and bid farewell to the Home Guard. *Maisie—Good bye, Betsy.*

The Everett Letter.

We see by the *State Journal*, and we hear from persons in this place, that Mr. James H. Everett denies the authenticity of the letter to Mr. Holden which we published a day or two since; and that he even pronounces it to be a forgery. We had no purpose to do Mr. Everett wrong, and should be glad to have him clear his skirts of this matter, for he is an associate at the bar who, in common with ourselves, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government.

It is now due to truth to state the circumstances under which this letter was furnished to the public: At the time when it was to be transmitted, it was taken, as we were informed by Mr. Needham Smith, to Mr. Powell, his friend, with the request that Mr. Powell would enclose the four dollars for the *Weekly Standard*, and then seal and forward the letter. The address of the letter, the signature, and the heavily underscored portion which we italicized, attracted Mr. Powell's attention—he could not help seeing the language, and thus discovered the disloyal contents; and thereupon, as we were told, he took the letter to the Post Master, as the officer of the Government through whose hands it was to pass; and he also showed it to Mr. Strong, the District Attorney; and upon consultation, a copy was determined to be sent to the Government at Richmond, and another was kept by the Post Master, and the original, with the enclosure, mailed to Mr. Holden. When the Post Master furnished us the copy which we published, it was commonly known in the town of Goldsboro', and we had the opinion of some of the best citizens there, that it ought to be published.

Now, the matter is reduced by the statement of Mr. Everett to a very narrow compass: Mr. Powell will certify to the letter having been placed in his hands. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Strong will unquestionably sustain the statement of Mr. Powell as to his action in the matter, and perhaps these gentlemen will speak to the hand writing. But at all events, so soon as it is shown that Mr. Needham Smith placed the original, of which ours was a copy, in Mr. Powell's hands, it becomes Mr. Smith to furnish the explanation, if Mr. Everett pronounces it a forgery. The public will thus see that the letter came to us legitimately for the purpose of publication—having been in the hands of the Government for some time—and we trust the several gentlemen will put the matter at rest.

And if Mr. Holden will show that no letter of this kind, purporting to come from Mr. James H. Everett, was ever received by him: if he will furnish the original which enclosed the four dollars and ordered the *Weekly Standard* to be published, and if it differs from the copy which we have published, he will stand acquitted. Otherwise, whether the original be genuine from Mr. Everett or not, Mr. Holden's position will not be changed.

LET THE TRUTH COME!

OUR VICTORY IN TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.—A private letter from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, to a friend in Lynchburg, dated Camden, Ark., May 5, 1864, says:

"We have just had one of the most successful and brilliant campaigns of the war, lasting only 50 days. With—men we have defeated 50,000, in three general engagements and several minor battles, marched 600 miles, fought in Louisiana and Arkansas, killed and captured 14,000 of the enemy, taken 35 pieces of artillery, and 1200 wagons, &c. None of my staff were hurt. Cunningham, Jones, Trevel and myself had horses shot under us."

CONVULSING.—Gen. Longstreet is expected to report for duty in eight or ten days.

All the private accounts we have from Gen. Lane are encouraging. His brother and Aid, Lieut. Oscar Lane, who lost his leg and some of the other foot, has had to undergo two amputations of the left leg, but we are glad to learn is doing well.

Lieut. Gen. Polk.

As the sea first begins to foam and fret,
Then higher swells the billow, and higher yet;
Till at last so high the billows rise,
They seem to bid defiance to the skies.

We feel the full impression of the above picture, as the waves of grief and sorrow, social and national, rise and swell on every side. Many a noble private soldier, nameless and unhistoric, has yielded life for country in consecration of the cause; many a gallant officer, subordinate in rank but equal in soul to the prodigy and best, have fallen and perished. Generals and Commanders have led to death, and leading died, shedding holy lustre on the cause by the nobility of the sacrifice. Of this list, is he to whom our tribute is now paid. Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK is recorded among the dead. "I have said ye are gods, and ye are all children of the Most High; but ye shall die like men and fall like one of the Princes." In proud and chivalrous genealogy, in lofty intellect, in sterling courage, in sublime patriotism, he was indeed a god, in the meaning of the text—commanding the admiration of his country, and occupying one of her most distinguished posts. In truth, too, was he a "Child of the Most High." Ordained to be a minister of the Church, and consecrated a Bishop of her diocese, he illustrated by his religious walk and conversation, the sacred Episcopal office. And when he cast aside, in emulation of the christian warrior of the early days of the church, the priestly robe for the soldier's armor, the whole nation felt the thrill of satisfaction in a noble and unselfish impulse; and the heart of the people followed his fortunes with reverent affection, and intense sympathy and anxiety.

And he has died like a man. Stricken with the fatal shot that knows no distinction, he yielded to the mortal blow; and died—"fallen like one of the princes"—on the field of battle, in the service of a glorious cause, in the maintenance of religious freedom—in the defence of country.

We leave to other hands to write the eulogy of Gen. Polk. No event of the war has inspired more general sorrow. The nation has been called to mourn no greater loss. Fitter pens will inscribe his fame to posterity, and an enduring monument will perpetuate his virtues and his example.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The following paper was adopted by the House of Representatives at their session of Friday. As a calm and elevated, but vigorous presentation of the facts which explain our connection with the pending war—as a frank but manly declaration of our desire for peace and our readiness to conclude it—as a valiant, but unobstinate declaration of our ability to maintain the war, if the enemy shall prove unwilling for peace—and as an expression of our resolute determination to die rather than be conquered, and of our humble reliance on the continued favor of Heaven—this manifesto of Congress, cannot be without a marked effect. Inspired by a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, and acknowledging a responsibility to the sentiment of humanity and justice, and an obligation to pay due regard to the peace of the world and the interests of commerce, the declaration of Congress will everywhere appeal to kindred ideas, and, it is to be hoped, will tend to secure a becoming response. At least the world shall know, and history shall record, that if other nations are delinquent in their duties to us, we have done no harm to them; and that if humanity is outraged and the peace of the world broken, in the very blaze of civilization and in the presence of timid or listless nations, the people of the Confederate States are innocent. It is not improper to add, that the manifesto is the production of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. As the unadvised utterance of one of his reputation, position, and distinguished public service, it will possess additional weight and value from the authority of his name.

Joint resolution declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the Confederate States in relation to the existing war with the United States.

WHEREAS, it is due to the great cause of human liberty and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means, consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated; therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whenever their enemy, by ceasing from the unholiest war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protections of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interest of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not boast to these successes in any spirit of vain glory, but in human acknowledgment of that

Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exchanging the financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverance in a vain and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a high civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigious effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruler ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties, that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them, and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered; and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression.—On our side, it has been strictly defensive.—Born free men, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we have no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded freedoms, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of equity, and manly frankness.—Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen-soldiers; and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchange, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steel against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear of the result. The widest picture ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind to die freemen, rather than live slaves; and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

BALDWIN, June 11th.

To Gen. S. Cooper.—The battle of Tishomingo Creek, fought yesterday by Major General Forrest, is one of the most signal victories of the war for the forces engaged.

The secured results on the field, so far, are two hundred prisoners, twelve pieces of artillery, one hundred and fifty wagons, mostly loaded, and more still coming in. Most of the animals were ridden off by the enemy.

The route was complete. Our force—less than one fourth—are in close and vigorous pursuit.

Our loss, so far, will not exceed four hundred in killed and wounded.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the gallant Forrest and his brave command.

S. D. LEE, Major Gen.

For the Confederate.

Gen. Bragg and his Critics.

Messrs. Editors.—Ever since the criticisms of the Hon. Messrs. Orr, Wigfall and Foote, on the military capacity of Gen. Bragg, I cannot help considering how much the country must have lost in the election which these gentlemen have made of a civil, instead of a military position. They are so able in their exposition of Gen. Bragg's qualifications as a commander, it occurs to me, that each and all of them must be endowed with the highest order of military genius. Nor can I help asking myself why men, so well formed for war, prefer hurling against our own leaders, "the paper bullets of the brain," to the marshaling of Confederate hosts on to glory and to victory. Ah, Messrs. Editors, may it not be the fact, that if Senators Orr and Wigfall occupied the place of Lee and Bragg, with Mr. Foote as main trumpeter to "sound the charge," Grant would, ere this, have been completely demolished, and our independence acknowledged by all the powers of the earth, the United States included. I cannot understand why these Honorable Gentlemen, possessed of such eminent military qualifications, allow their swords to remain rusting in their scabbards, and refuse our bleeding country the benefit of such vast acquisitions in the field. Some evil disposed persons might suggest, that Gen. Bragg is, at least, willing to give his life for our cause—that at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, the most malignant of his detractors did not refuse the laurel to his brow; while at Look-out Mountain he redeemed by his personal valor and a successful retreat, a reverse not half so disastrous as that sustained by the great and good Lee at Gettysburg. And such persons might also add, that it is much easier to fire black cartridges on the floor of the Senate and House, and that it may be done with much more safety to the person, than to give a practical illustration of military ability on the field of battle. Just here it occurs to me, that the Honorable Senators specified, occupied high military positions in the beginning of the war. It is true that I have not been able to discover what page, as yet written, of our military annals, that they have illustrated. Doubtless, if their modesty would permit, they could speak of "the battles, sieges, fortunes" that they have passed;

"Of moving accidents by flood and field,
Of hair-breadth scapes," the imminent deadly breach;" and it is to be regretted, that our chroniclers have not been able to get the particulars. But still the question will recur "Why did they quit the service?" Why did those men, so well qualified to criticize the military ability of Gen. Bragg, when they had an opportunity of doing such service in the field, withdraw from it without any cause of complaint? There is, it is true, a remote possibility that we might have got along without their statesmanship; some other persons might have been secured to fill their places; but alas! as it is, what may we not have lost in the line military! As to the Honorable Henry S. Foote, no man doubts his genius for war. No man at present in the army, or out of it, could equal him in sounding a charge, or beating a retreat. This last quality is conceded ever since his famous encounter in the old U. S. Senate; and yet the honorable gentleman is a living exemplification of the adage "slander loves a shining mark." Not long ago I saw in the papers, I think even in the columns of the *Examiner*, this, or a similar paragraph: "The Hon. Henry S. Foote has gone over, bag and baggage, to the Yankees, it is said." Indeed the Hon. member referred to is lately in the House, and is doing as well as he can. He was universally believed to have been a traitor, and he is entitled to the appellation of a good "fire-side general." I recollect indeed, when Gen. Bragg was assigned to his present position, the *Examiner* spoke of the appointment as one "eminently fit to be made," and exhausted the strength of his Anglo-Saxon in recounting the General's many qualifications for the office. I do not exclaim with consistency that art a jewel," for the Editor has damned that quality long ago.

But whatever may be said as to the abilities, in a military way, of the *Examiner*, no doubt can be entertained as to those of the *Examiner*. The editor of the latter has, also, been in the field; he must, likewise, have had "his light under a bushel," for on diligent enquiry, I find his record as true as that of the Honorable Senators referred to like unto them, I have no doubt, his reputation suffers from an excess of modesty. Yet posterity will not deny to the editor a high place in the temple of fame, so long as the art of printing keeps alive his famous criticisms on Sidney Johnston and Gen. Lee. Do you not recollect, Messrs. Editors, when it was supposed that Gen. Lee was about to succeed Mr. Benjamin as Secretary of War, the elegant comments of the *Examiner* thereon? How it was proclaimed in its columns, that wretchedly as Mr. Benjamin had administered the affairs of the office, the public would have reason to regret the change. What characteristic epithets it applied to Gen. Lee, such as Gen. "Turveydrop" and Gen. "Stick-in-the-mud." Verily the next compiler of "elegant extracts" must not omit such delicate morsels. Perhaps the dismal howls of the editor, Henry S. Foote, *et id genus omne*, in full cry after Sidney Johnston, had scarcely died away, when the heart of the country was stricken with grief by the death of that good man and excellent general. He was, therefore, he conceded, that the military criticisms of the *Examiner* on Gen. Bragg, are entitled to the highest consideration. What a perverse man the President must be! He persists, it seems, in treating with the same studied neglect, the criticisms of the *Examiner* on Gen. Bragg, as he bestowed on its brilliant essays on Gen. Lee.

I submit, Messrs. Editors, that the eminent critics I have referred to, in justice to the country and to themselves, ought to take the field. FARNER.

MR. H. W. MILLER.
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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. WARRNER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

Richmond, June 14.
Our cavalry yesterday evening gave back some two miles above Riddle's shop, towards Richmond, until strengthened by Wilcox and part of Mahone's artillery; when the enemy's forces consisting of two divisions of infantry, artillery and cavalry, were encountered and driven back some three or four miles below Riddle's shop towards Long Bridge, thereby recovering the road to Malvern Hill, which the enemy at one time held. This move of the enemy was a mere feint, and last night they again withdrew from our front, and are reported to-day to be moving towards the James river, at Sherley, on both sides the Chickabony.

Some seventy more prisoners captured in the breastworks, and in the brush of yesterday evening, have been brought in. Grant's exact whereabouts or intentions not ascertained.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, June 15.

Headquarters, June 14, 9 p. m.—The fire of the enemy, mentioned in last dispatch being on Long bridge road, disappeared during the night. It was probably to cover the movements of the main body, most of which as far as I can learn, crossed Chickabony at Long bridge and below, and has reached James River at Westover and Wilcox's landing. A portion of Grant's army, upon leaving our front at Cold Harbor, is reported to have proceeded to the White House and embarked at that place. Everything is said to have been removed, the depot at the White House broken up, cars, engine, Railroad iron and bridge timber brought to that point, also reshipped.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

Clinton, La., June 15.

Cotton in New Orleans on the 10th, was 107. A. J. Smith's troops have gone up the river from Vicksburg, on thirty six transports. The naval depot at Cairo has been blown up by an explosion of gunpowder. The greater part of Brashear City has been burned up. Heavy firing this morning in the direction of Port Hudson. A gentleman from New Orleans says he had to pay 205 for gold.

Funeral of Gen. Polk.

Atlanta, June 15.

The remains of Gen. Polk arrived here this morning, and were deposited in St. Luke's Church. The funeral services and sermon by Rev. Dr. Quintard, was delivered before a great assembly. The remains were then escorted to the noon train for Augusta, with military honors. The death of this christian hero has made a profound impression on all this community.

From the North.

Richmond, June 15.

The Washington Chronicle of the 12th, quotes gold at the first Board on the 11th, at 199½. Morgan is reported to be leaving Kentucky by nearly the same direction he entered. Other news unimportant.

Obituary.

Killed in battle, DANIEL TURNER HUNDLEY, Co. G, 43d Regt N. C. Troops, was killed by a grape shot, on Monday the 30th of May, near Mechanicsville.

His brigade had handsomely repulsed the enemy when they were ordered back. The enemy fired upon them as they turned back, when he received his death wound. No truer, braver, or patriotic soldier has fallen since the war commenced. He was beloved by his comrades and many are the regrets felt by them, that he was snatched away from them so suddenly. He had a younger brother standing near by when he was shot down. Sad indeed was the task that devolved upon this young brother to communicate the intelligence to his widowed parent. Mr. Hundley was 23 years old last April. Just in the prime of life. He was a brave soldier, dutiful son, a kind and affectionate brother, and leaves a mother, seven brothers, and two sisters to mourn his loss. He was universally beloved in the neighborhood in which he lived, and leaves many kind relatives and friends to mourn his irreparable loss. I hope he is at rest, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. May his friends find comfort for the loss of the loved one, at the foot of the cross.

A Friend.

New Advertisements.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. BATES, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election. Joynes' Depot, June 15. 121-1de.

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support. Your Obedt Servt. June 14 121-de. NATHAN WHITFORD.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL, will open on Friday the 20th July, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum. Her pupils will find a home in her mother's family. Only a limited number can be received. For further information, address MISS M. P. MANGUM, Hillsboro', Orange county, N. C., care of Dr. J. E. Cain. June 16th, 1864. tr-w-12t

Stenographers and Phonographers.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first day of September next, for contracts for making verbatim reports of the proceedings and debates of the Senate of the Confederate States. The contractor will be required to furnish his own assistants. The session of the Senate will, it is estimated, average about six months per annum, and about three hours per day. Stationary will be furnished at the expense of the Senate, as also a reporter's room for writing out notes, together with lights and fuel. A fair copy of the daily reports must be returned complete in time for the next daily morning papers. The committee estimate that the principal reporter and three assistants can perform the work. The chief reporter and his assistants will be officers of the Senate, and entitled to the privileges and immunities incidental thereto, and removal by the Senate for any want of capacity or fidelity. A fair copy of the daily reports must be returned complete in time for the next daily morning papers. Proposals will be addressed to JAMES L. ORR, Anderson, South Carolina.

JAMES L. ORR, Chairman.
R. M. JOHNSON,
A. G. BROWN.

Richmond, June 11th, 1864. 121-1a15.